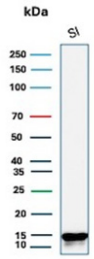
# Intestinal fatty acid-binding protein Antibody / I-FABP [clone FABP2/6936] (V5888)

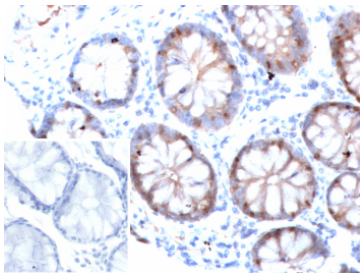
| Catalog No. | Formulation | Size |
|---|---|---|
| V5888-100UG | 0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide | 100 ug |
| V5888-20UG | 0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide | 20 ug |
| V5888SAF-100UG | 1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free | 100 ug |

**Bulk quote request**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Species Reactivity** | Guinea Pig, Hamster, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Rat |
| **Format** | Purified |
| **Host** | Mouse |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal (mouse origin) |
| **Isotype** | Mouse IgG2, kappa |
| **Clone Name** | FABP2/6936 |
| **UniProt** | P12104 |
| **Localization** | Cytoplasm |
| **Applications** | Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml<br>Western Blot : 2-4ug/ml |
| **Limitations** | This Intestinal fatty acid-binding protein/I-FABP antibody is available for research use only. |




Western blot analysis of human small intestine tissue lysate using Intestinal fatty acid-binding protein antibody (clone FABP2/6936). Predicted molecular weight ~15 kDa.



Immunohistochemistry of FABP2 in human colon tissue. Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human colon tissue was stained with Intestinal fatty acid-binding protein/I-FABP antibody (clone FABP2/6936). Brown chromogenic signal indicates FABP2-positive epithelial cells within colonic glands, with staining localized to the cytoplasmic compartment of glandular epithelial cells. Inset shows PBS used in place of the primary antibody as a secondary-only negative control. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues required heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95oC followed by cooling at room temperature for 20 minutes.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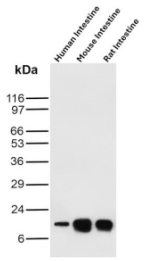
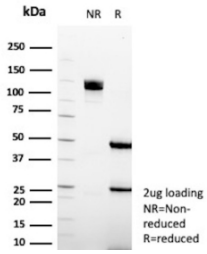
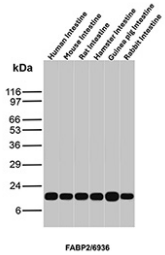



Western blot analysis of human intestine, mouse intestine and rat intestine tissue lysates using Intestinal fatty acid-binding protein/I-FABP antibody (clone FABP2/6936). Predicted molecular weight ~15 kDa.




SDS-PAGE Analysis purified Intestinal fatty acid-binding protein/I-FABP antibody (clone FABP2/6936). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of Antibody.




Western blot analysis of FABP2 expression in intestinal tissues. Lysates from human intestine, mouse intestine, rat intestine, hamster intestine, guinea pig intestine, and rabbit intestine were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting using Intestinal fatty acid-binding protein/I-FABP antibody (clone FABP2/6936). A distinct band is detected at the predicted molecular weight of FABP2, consistent with sequence-based expectations for intestinal fatty acid-binding protein. The observed band pattern across species reflects conserved FABP2 expression in intestinal tissue. Predicted molecular weight ~15 kDa.

## Description

Intestinal fatty acid-binding protein is a small cytosolic lipid chaperone encoded by the FABP2 gene and is highly enriched in absorptive epithelial cells of the small intestine. This protein is commonly referred to in the literature as intestinal FABP, I-FABP, and fatty acid-binding protein 2, reflecting its tissue specificity and functional role in intestinal lipid handling. Intestinal fatty acid-binding protein antibody reagents are widely used to study enterocyte biology, epithelial integrity, and lipid transport processes within the gastrointestinal tract.

Intestinal fatty acid-binding protein belongs to the fatty acid-binding protein family, a group of low molecular weight

proteins that bind long-chain fatty acids and other hydrophobic ligands within the cytoplasm. Within enterocytes, intestinal FABP facilitates intracellular trafficking of dietary fatty acids from the apical membrane toward sites of metabolism, esterification, and lipoprotein assembly. Its cytoplasmic localization and high abundance in the small intestine make I-FABP a well-established marker of intestinal epithelial cells and enterocyte differentiation.

Expression of intestinal fatty acid-binding protein is largely restricted to the small intestine, with strongest levels observed in mature enterocytes lining the villi. This tissue-restricted pattern has led to frequent use of intestinal FABP antibody reagents in studies of intestinal injury, epithelial turnover, and barrier dysfunction. Elevated release of I-FABP into circulation has been reported in conditions involving enterocyte damage, supporting its relevance in gastrointestinal disease research and biomarker development.

At the functional level, intestinal fatty acid-binding protein participates in fatty acid uptake, buffering, and intracellular transport, thereby contributing to efficient lipid absorption and metabolic homeostasis. By binding long-chain fatty acids, FABP2 helps regulate lipid signaling pathways and protects cells from lipotoxic effects. These properties have driven continued interest in intestinal FABP as a molecular readout of enterocyte function and metabolic status.

The Intestinal fatty acid-binding protein antibody clone FABP2/6936 is designed to recognize FABP2 in research applications. This monoclonal antibody enables detection of I-FABP expression in intestinal tissues and related experimental models, supporting studies focused on gastrointestinal physiology, epithelial biology, and lipid metabolism.

## Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Intestinal fatty acid-binding protein/I-FABP antibody should be determined by the researcher.

## Immunogen

Recombinant full length human FABP2 protein was used as the immunogen for the Intestinal fatty acid-binding protein/I-FABP antibody.

## Storage

Intestinal fatty acid-binding protein/I-FABP antibody with sodium azide - store at 2 to 8oC; antibody without sodium azide - store at -20 to -80oC.